

LAND IS WASTED

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
SHOWS UP BIG LOSSES

WANTS BETTER FARMING

In Speaking Before Meeting of Farmers Secretary Garrison Gives Advice Which if Heeded, Will Lead to Better Cultivation of the Land by Its Tillers.

Less than 40 per cent. of the cultivated land in the United States is reasonably well cultivated and less than 14 per cent. is yielding maximum returns. Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture told the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry in 47th annual convention at Manchester, N. H., that the best figures he could procure led to such a conclusion and that only in a very few localities had conditions been developed to insure maximum returns.

Secretary Houston touched upon rural credits, marketing methods, extension of agricultural education and the cost of living. He spoke of "manipulations of those middlemen who perform no useful or necessary service," as one of the causes of soaring prices. "I do not entertain the thought for a second that we have approximated the limit of our output from the soil," said he. "We have not even reached the end of the pioneering stage. We have been so bent on building up great and artificial devices that we have had little time to think of the very foundation of our industrial existence."

"We had better frankly face the fact that we are relatively inefficient, take stock of our shortcomings and earnestly seek the remedy. That we have practically reached the stage where we have ceased to be a supporting nation of food products and are becoming dependent on foreign nations for the necessities of life, is a sad commentary upon our use of the opportunities bestowed upon us."

Speaking of what the agricultural department hopes to do to solve the problem of the increasing cost of living Secretary Houston expressed the opinion that "the existing chaos and consequent wastes, result from faults on the part of the farmer in the growing and handling of his products; from the machinery of distribution including physical equipment and physical handling; from the manipulation of those middlemen who perform no useful and necessary service; and from ignorance on the part of the consumer and of the producer of the character of the product which is placed upon the market."

Secretary Houston urged co-ordination of federal and state agricultural agencies as essential to success, deplored the jealousy which, he declared, exists in many states between state agricultural commissions and the agricultural colleges, and decried duplication of work in many localities.

In the field of marketing, he declared, there was danger that pressure would be brought to bear to force the department to act everywhere before it was intelligently prepared to act anywhere. He explained that his department, which started last summer to make a careful study of the marketing problem, was studying it from every angle.

There was the same danger in regard to the question of rural credits. "I am not impressed," he said, "with the wisdom and justice of proposals that would take the money of all the people through bonds or other devices and lend it to the farmers or to any other class at a rate of interest lower than the economic conditions would normally require and at a rate of interest lower than that at which other classes are securing their capital. This would be legislation of a particularly odious type, and no new excursions in this direction would be palatable when we are engaged in the gigantic task of restoring the simple rule of equity."

Before the problems of rural credit and marketing, the secretary declared the individual farmer acting alone was helpless. Nothing less than concerted action would suffice, he said, and the "same business sense and the same organizing genius which have placed this nation in the front rank of industry must be involved in agriculture."

The problem of the individual farmer, said the secretary, had received scant systematic attention and the problem of rural life as a whole had until recently been practically ignored. From every section of the country, he declared, came the story of "increasing tenancy and absentee ownership, of soils depleted and exploited, of inadequate business methods, of chaotic marketing and distribution of inferior roads, of lack of supervision of public health and sanitation, of isolated and ill-organized social activities and of inferior intellectual provision." He added, however, that he was not of the pessimists and expressed his belief that out of the chaos would come order, better and brierer crops, improved living conditions in the country and relief to the city dweller through greater productivity of the soil and a business-like overhauling of marketing methods.

Speaking of the need of better educational opportunities in the country, Secretary Houston declared that if more enlightened attention were devoted to the conservation and development of the people "we shall be relieved of much of the concern about the conservation and development of our natural resources". The approach to the problem of the organization of rural life, he declared, was clearly economic. The great need, he said, was to give the rural population, at least, approximately the primary advantages which the town enjoys.

Wind up Strike.
The strike of the federated trainmen of the Southern Pacific railroad was ended Monday when both sides accepted a proposal of the Federal board of mediation and conciliation that the railroad meet a joint committee from the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen's union for the discussion of the 67 grievances the men presented.

CHICKENS GIVEN SAND

NEW ADULTERATION PRACTISED
FOR OLD PURPOSE.

Government Inspectors Take Trail of Those Who Weight Fowls With Gravel.

"Look out for sand in the chickens," is the latest slogan of the department of agriculture and its sleuths who are on the trail for violation of the pure food law and the sale of impure and deleterious food products. The government inspectors have for some time been investigating the practices of certain poultry shippers who collect chickens from farms and kill and ship them in large quantities. In some of these places the inspectors found that the practice was to take the chickens as they came from the farm, nearly always below weight or out of condition because of their being ill-fed on the farms and handled roughly on the cars, and keep them in fattening pens for from three days to two weeks. The chickens are fed corn meal and water or finely ground mill grains and buttermilk. This practice is becoming more and more general and is highly desirable because both quality and quantity of edible flesh is increased. It is also profitable, as the cost of care, feed and interest on the investment necessary to add a pound in weight still leaves a good margin of profit provided the fattening is rightly done.

Not content, however, with adding legitimately to the weight of the chickens, some of these poultry shippers, a day or two before the chickens are killed, feed red pepper, which makes the chicken have an abnormal appetite, then they feed a mixture of fine sand and a little corn meal.

The chicken eats this mixture ravenously and as a result large quantities of sand are introduced into the crop and the intestines as well. This may amount, in the case of a single chicken, to only an ounce or two, but where thousands of chickens are sold the aggregate charge for sand becomes important. It simply means that the poultry dealer is selling sand to the customers at the rate of 20 cents or more per pound.

The housewife should scrutinize the crops of poultry before buying and make it very plain to her poultry dealer or butcher that she will not pay for the rate of 20 to 30 cents per pound for an ounce or more of sand introduced into the body of a chicken with the view of defrauding the purchaser. In fact, she could rebel against food in the crop, because, quite aside from fraud, the presence of food means that the chicken has not kept as well as it would have kept had it been starved for 24 hours before being killed. All reputable poultry packers starve the birds before slaughter, which results in empty intestines as well as empty crops. The makeshift of cutting a slit in the crop and squeezing out that food is not satisfactory, because that does not empty the intestines. If the housewife would have the poultry drawn in her own kitchen she could catch frauds of this character and take means to prevent them.

SOME POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Talk About Candidates and How They Will Line Up.

Joe Sparks, the Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, sends his paper the following political dope:

Administration correspondents are circulating the story about Lieut. Gov. C. A. Smith and the governor. Neither will fight the other, according to the reporters in the confidence of the governor.

There will be a merry scramble for places on the railroad commission. The term of Banks L. Caughman will expire, and he will not ask for reelection. C. D. Fortner, of Spartanburg, member of the House, and John P. Bolt, of Laurens, are the only announced candidates. Mr. Bolt is one of the leading citizens of Laurens county.

Charles C. Simms, of Barnwell, seems to be the leading administration candidate, although an overnight conference would entirely switch the situation. It is said that the leaders of the governor's forces are "looking out" for another man. They may fight on John G. Richards, Jr., because he is the most receptive man in the race for governor.

"I believe that John L. McLaurin will yet be a candidate for governor. He might have entered the senatorial race if Senator Tillman had never delivered his opinion." This is the statement made by a man high in the confidence of the administration. It is not believed that the governor will lend his support to Senator McLaurin.

Ira B. Jones, former chief justice of South Carolina, set a precedent when he resigned from office to offer for the governorship of the State. There are many people in South Carolina who are wondering if John G. Richards Jr. will follow the precedent by resigning from the office of railroad commissioner in his race for governor. Mr. Richards has kept his mind closed on this point.

KILLS HIS PARTNER.

Louisiana Real Estate Man Charged

With Shooting Partner.

J. J. VanCleave, a real estate dealer of Shreveport, La., was shot and killed Tuesday afternoon, it is charged, by his partner, Hervey Little, as the result of a quarrel between VanCleave and Mrs. Little Monday in which the woman slapped the man's face and was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. The charge was withdrawn after a conference of all parties in the office of the chief of police and Tuesday Little and VanCleave met and wound up their partnership affairs. Later the men quarrelled. Little, it is alleged, shooting VanCleave through the breast and emptying his revolver in the body as the victim fell. Mrs. Little is also being held.

Fear Causes Suicide.
Miss Lella Reed, aged 48, committed suicide in the reservoir near Atlanta, Ga., because she feared she would be sent to a sanitarium for the feeble minded.

ENTERS HIS PROTEST

CHESHIRE DISCUSSES THE LATE
BLEASE CAUCUS.

Seems to Think It Was Gotten Up to Parcel Out the Offices to the Favorites in the Deal.

Mr. W. B. Cheshire, in his newspaper, The Harpoon, gives his views of the late Blease caucus in Columbia. Here is what he says:

We have given a great deal of thought to the complicated situation which so suddenly developed in this State during State Fair week. Nobody expected—not even the actors—anything but torn results from the Blease conference, and, presto: here are the woods afire, with weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The way it looks to us is that Governor Blease really sees that he has pushed discord and strife to where a reaction is bound to set in. We have never doubted that at heart he really desired to see McLaurin governor. It didn't suit the gang of job-hunters that he has gathered around him; he wanted McLaurin to grovel in the dust at Blease's feet, and promise to continue raising h—l, until each one of them landed his piece of pie.

They were fooling with the wrong man. John L. McLaurin made a speech on a high plane and utterly refused to foam at the mouth or utter anybody's collar. We have been supporting McLaurin for governor; we are going to continue to do so. He can not refuse his services to the State because a squad of hungry camp-followers did not know a man when they saw him.

Both Senator Tillman and Governor Blease say that there is no kinship in Tillmanism and Bleasism. Maybe both of them are right, and that after all it is a fight for the spoils of office. The people do not look at it that way; they are trying to get good government and law and order. They don't want the State run by the gamblers, blind tigers and Southern railroad, while the so-called leaders are deciding who shall go to congress or the United States senate.

The editor of The Harpoon is one of the people. He is a candidate for congress, he was for Blease in the last election; now why should he not have rights equal to any other man? Is an office-holding oligarchy to parcel out things from Columbia, and the Bleasettes to be voted like a flock of sheep as a master directs. If so we are unfit and unable to appreciate and enjoy the blessings of a free government.

Following the "caucus" of some of the friends of Gov. Blease, the newspapers would have the people of the State believe that the Blease forces had settled on Chas. Carroll Simms for governor. There's nothing to this report, for the reason that those who were present were not delegated by all the Bleasettes of the State to make a selection, and we understand that few of those present favored Mr. Simms—at least they were not yet ready to commit themselves to Mr. Simms or any other man, for the game is young yet.

TRUSTS FIGHTING IT.

LaFollette Seaman's Servitude Bill Has Their Enmity.

As was to be expected the great ship-owners are up in arms against the LaFollette Seaman's Servitude bill. In their effort to defeat the bill they do not hesitate to read into the bill provisions it does not contain. Does anybody know of any similar bill designed to ameliorate the condition of seamen or guard the safety of passengers that did not meet with the opposition of the shipping trust if the bill entailed an expense to the trust?

To be sure just after the Titanic disaster shipping firms of their own volition inaugurated some reforms because that catastrophe was so stupendous and revealed some defects so startling in their character that public opinion compelled action without waiting for the finding of the court of enquiry. But even then the companies fought against some of the most thorough improvements suggested. Beneficiaries of privilege die hard, but they will die all the same.

In every case where reforms by legislation have been invoked the shipping companies have tried to defeat the measures introduced in congress or in the British parliament. When in that parliament the Pilsnol "Merchant Shipping Act," designed to prevent ships from putting to sea in an unsafe condition, was enacted in 1876, a great hue and cry was made that its passage would ruin the shipping industry, but it passed and never has British shipping been more prosperous than since the bill became law.

So it will be with American lake and ocean shipping if the LaFollette bill becomes law, as most likely it will. To be sure the companies will have to incur considerable expense to meet its requirements, but it will all be in the interest of safety and humanity. If the companies fear it will ruin them let them cut down the palm gardens and a whole lot of other unnecessary luxuries on board ship over which in their wild competition they have gone crazy in recent years. Human life and welfare are of far more consequence than a lot of superfluous luxuries installed to please wealthy patrons.

BOY FIRES BARN.

Lancaster Negro Intended to Scare

Neighbors But Caused Loss.

Saul Vaughn, a well known and prosperous old negro farmer of Lancaster, sustained a loss of about \$400 early Tuesday morning in the complete destruction by fire of his barn and contents. His grandchild, a boy 10 or 12 years old, wishing to see a blaze, it is said, deliberately set fire to the building, probably thinking he would extinguish it after scaring the neighborhood with an alarm of fire, but as the barn contained about a bale of ginned cotton, a lot of cotton seed, several bales of hay, fodder, corn, and other highly inflammable material the fire soon got beyond control of the little negro and in a few minutes all was lost. Vaughn carried no insurance. The little negro fled, but has been apprehended and will be dealt with.

READY TO RESIST

SO HUERTA INTIMATES TO MEMBERS OF STAFF

ORGANIZES CONGRESS

Quorum Mustered by Mexican Senate—Believed That United States Will Soon Inaugurate Blockade of All Important Ports—Huerta Appears to be Undisturbed.

Organization of President Huerta's new Congress was completed Monday, when enough senators were gathered to form a quorum in the upper house. Gen. Francisco Proceso was chosen temporary chairman of the Senate, and a committee on credentials was appointed. A similar committee of the Chamber of Deputies began the work of revising the Deputies' credentials, and there is nothing to indicate that the formal opening of Congress next Thursday will be postponed. President Huerta talked Monday night informally to the members of his staff and a few personal friends regarding the possibilities of intervention by the United States. He intimated that he would be ready to resist such a step.

The opinion is expressed in various circles that the United States will soon inaugurate a blockade of Mexican ports. Rumor has it that President Wilson would be content with such an action and might even permit the embassy to remain in Mexico City until an open rupture occurred. Gen. Huerta resumed business at the National Palace, apparently with no thought of any questions pending between his government and that of the United States. He seems to regard recent incidents growing out of Washington's demand that he vacate the presidency as closed, and so they are, so far as he is concerned, if his statements and those close to him, are to be believed.

By President Huerta's friends, the attitude of the executive is described as one of expectancy and curiosity as to prospective action by the United States, rather than one of anxiety. They say he has given no indications of changing his mind about not resigning and proceeding with the affairs of the government with equanimity. They add that he regards as probable intervention by the United States and an order was sent Tuesday to the State governor to report immediately how many soldiers they can have ready by November 20. The official explanation of this is that it is part of the plan announced in a recent decree increasing the army to 150,000 men.

Otherwise there has been no development with one exception, and that of a rather negative character, the day was almost devoid of acts relating to the tense situation which exists, notwithstanding the indifferent attitude assumed by Mexico. The American chargé d'affaires received instructions to continue to advise Washington with respect to developments, but he was not instructed to approach the Mexican government officials again; nor did his instructions include anything relative to the withdrawal of the embassy. Rumors that the charge had been ordered to leave persisted, although an emphatic denial was made at the embassy, all trains leaving for Vera Cruz were watched anxiously by Americans, who have made up their minds not to delay their departure, if O'Shaughnessy goes.

Rumors of plots and intrigues were common throughout the day, but no facts were forthcoming to indicate that Gen. Huerta was losing his grip on affairs in the capital. Reports from outlying points, especially in the north, were far from reassuring to the war department. Ciudad Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, the center of which the rebels were denied last week by the government, is admitted to be in a bad way. Passengers from that part of the country confirm the report that the city is already in the hands of the rebels. The Mexican government has not even confirmed the capture of Jurez, and the newspapers are still holding out hope to their readers that possibly the report of its capture by Gen. Villa is not true.

ON WAR PATH.

Fifteen Hundred Navajos Rally in Defense of Renegades.

Fifteen hundred Navajo Indians have rallied in defence of eight renegades and are reported in armed encampment on Beautiful Mountain, thirty-five miles southwest of the Shiprock Agency, near Santa Fe, N. M., defying United States Marshal Hudspeh to take prisoner the outlaws, who are wanted on Federal warrants charging horse stealing, assault and bigamy. Two troops of cavalry have been asked for by the marshal and the request has been referred to the war department to Major Gen. Carter, in command of the border patrol.

It is feared that before the cavalry arrives the renegades will be joined by many in command of the medicine men and of the plural wife men, who are reported to be stirring the Navajos to rebellion. The Indians are fortifying a high table mountain, the summit of which is approachable by only one tortuous road. An investigation during the day by the marshal and the Indian agents showed that the Indians surrounding the renegade leaders had rounded up their cattle and sheep, harvested their corn and otherwise made ready for a siege. The Indians are led by Chief Black Horse and 150 young bucks. Their encampment surrounds the Noel trading post on Beautiful mountain.

Physician Shoots Salesman.

Dr. W. T. Elam, former city physician of St. Louis, Tuesday afternoon shot and killed W. T. Cramer, of Chicago, salesman for a magazine, at the Baltimore Hotel, in Kansas City, Mo. while in a dispute over family trouble.

Suffers Heavy Loss.

Mr. Henry Sprouse, who lives three miles from Jonesville, lost his barn, stables, corn, stock feed and other property by fire Friday, and unfortunately carried no insurance.

MAKES DARING ESCAPE

YEGGMAN SAWS HIMSELF OUT OF PENITENTIARY.

John Fisher, Notorious Safe-Blower, Serving Fifteen-Year-Term, Climbs Prison Wall to Freedom.

John Fisher, a notorious yeggman, serving fifteen years for safe-blowing, escaped from the State Penitentiary Saturday night by sawing the bars to his cell. He climbed over the wall, via the old Hosiers Mill, let himself down by a rope and vanished. Penitentiary officials Sunday night sent out description in every direction and have offered a reward of \$50 for his recapture.

When the prisoners were lined up for roll call Sunday afternoon Fisher was absent. An investigation disclosed the broken bars to his cell, where he had cut his way to freedom. A search of the grounds and buildings was made, and dangling over the wall behind the old Hosiers Mill was found a rope showing how he had gotten to freedom. He had climbed over the Hosiers Mill on the top of the eighteen-foot wall which encloses the Penitentiary grounds and let himself down on the banks of the Congaree River.

Fisher was sent up from Lancaster County in 1905 for safe-cracking for 15 years. He is also wanted by the United States government for post office robberies. He is said to have been a member of the gang which cracked post office safes in all parts of the South until rounded up by Post Office Inspector Gregory. It is claimed Fisher was a pal of "Portland Ned". There is a warrant lying in the United States commissioner's office for Fisher as soon as he serves his term in the State penitentiary.

The penitentiary officials furnished the following description of Fisher: Five feet, 2-7/8 inches high; weight, 135 pounds; black hair, brown eyes, dark complexion, scar on outside of left thigh, large scar on outside of right leg, scars on both forearms and wrists. He is 54 years old and has the appearance of a typical yeggman. There is no clue as to how Fisher got the rope by which he escaped over the walls. A rigid investigation is being made by the penitentiary officials. A general alarm sent out in all directions, it is hoped, will be the means of quickly recapturing the yegg. The police of Charleston, Norfolk and New York, where the favorite haunts of the yeggmans were located in their palmy days, have been notified of the escape. Fisher had a number of aliases and it is thought that his picture adorns the rogues' galleries in several cities and should be the means of assisting in identifying him.

COAL MINERS ENTOMBED.

Mine Explosion in Alabama Buries Thirty Men.

Nine miners are known to have been killed, and at least a dozen others were still missing at a late hour Tuesday night, as the result of an explosion Tuesday afternoon in the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company's mine No. 2 near Acton, Ala. The usual quota of men employed in Mine No. 2 is 70, but the exact number at work when the explosion occurred is not certain. While officials would make no estimate of the number of men in the mine, miners at work near the scene of the disaster insisted that at least twenty men must have been cut off by the explosion. Some estimates ran as high as forty. It was said, however, that the number certainly would not exceed this figure, as Monday was pay day and many of the seventy men usually employed in the mine did not go to work Tuesday.

The cause of the explosion has not been learned. That many of those entombed were killed by its force seems certain, as two men working near the surface at the time were blown several feet from the mine entrance. Officials of the mine, accompanied by rescue workers and surgeons, were hurriedly sent from Birmingham, and every effort was made to reach the entombed men. Mine No. 2, which is known as Acton mine, is comparatively new, and is one of the most productive in this district. It has a daily output of 300 tons. Officials of the company said that all equipment was first class.

Acton Mine No. 2 is 24 miles south of Birmingham on the Acton branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, six miles from Helena, in Shelby county. The mine has a single track slope and used an 18-foot fan with the split air system. J. G. Steele is superintendent of the Acton branch. The names of the dead brought to the surface included: L. L. Patterson, E. Bright, John Langston, Henry Childers, Boss Driver, Burns Kittrell, two negroes. All except Bright were married. Kittrell went into the mine only five minutes before the explosion to do some cleaning. Three of the rescued are Greeks and a number of dead in the mine are thought to be Greeks.

RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

Posse Surrounds and Kills Man Who Shot Sheriff McCain.

Edward Winbush, a negro, was killed Tuesday afternoon by a sheriff's posse in a canebrake near Frost, a station about five miles from Columbia. Winbush was almost shot to pieces, seventeen bullets taking effect in his body. The negro is the one who shot at Sheriff McCain Monday and was surrounded in the swamp Tuesday. It is said that he was in the act of shooting at one of the posse when a bullet ended his life. Winbush was about twenty years old. He had fought off his pursuers all night and all morning. Bloodhounds were used to trail the negro. He fired upon Sheriff McCain Monday night on a crowded street car when his arrest was attempted. He was subsequently located by rural policemen but escaped after firing at the officers.

Plank Stops Runaway.

Armed with a plank, an attendant at the Georgia-Florida fair at Valdosta, Ga., stopped a runaway horse after he had circled the track six times at top speed. One well-directed blow brought the runaway to an end.

WITHOUT A COUNTRY

ORTIE McMANIGAL IS AFRAID TO REMAIN IN U. S.

Dynamiter Whose Confession Brought the McNamaras to Grief Believes He is Marked for Death.

Ortie McManigal has become a man without a country—a fugitive not from the law but from his own fears of the men he served and betrayed. The dynamiter, whose confessions resulted in the revealing of the plots of the McNamara brothers, and their going to prison, and which led to the convictions of nearly two score labor leaders on charges of complicity in the dynamite plots, has left Los Angeles with the intention of thwarting the vengeance he dreads by losing his identity.

Ever since the McNamara cases were tried, McManigal, indicted with them on the strength of his own confession, had been kept in jail at Los Angeles, nominally awaiting trial, but actually to protect him. He has said from the first that he could never again live as ordinary men do—that the vengeance of the men he betrayed, more implacable than the law, would dog his foot steps and exact his life.

But it became evident that he could not live forever in jail. His health suffered from too much comfort, too much food and too little exercise. He left the prison for the hospital, but that was only for a few days, and then he left the prison entirely, ostensibly for Tampa, Fla. Whether he will ever get there is not known. But whether he does or not, it is known that his hope of life lies in losing himself from the world that has known him—of finding refuge where the men he fears can not trace him.

It is not the law that he fears. The indictments against him still stand, but it will never be used. His hope lies in the belief that his enemies have neither the money to waste in a protracted and far-flung search for him, nor the aid of an army of officials in distant countries. If he can once lose the pursuers he believes are now following him, he thinks he will be safe.

His plans, of course, are secret. It is understood he intends to go to South America, where, in the many opportunities open for men of whom no questions are asked, among renegades, fugitives from justice, nameless men and adventurers of all kinds, he may become another man than the terror-stricken informer. But he believes his exile will be permanent. He will be a man without a country and without a name.

LION IN THE PATH.

Why the Democratic Currency Bill Has a Hard Time.

The New York World thinks that the foremost reason why financial legislation is difficult is found in the fact that the great banking interest is fairly well satisfied with things as they are. It will approve of no change that it does not dictate. If it cannot have a central bank licensed by law it prefers to keep the rank growth of an evil system that it now has—a central bank intact but not in name. To preserve this institution nothing has been found more useful than the quarrels of the people's representatives, their pride of opinion, their unwillingness to compromise, and the many violent and irrational measures which such conditions necessarily produce. While our millions of dogmatic financiers dispute and fight, the few professionals keep all the privileges that they have gained and reach out for more.

The first Bank of the United States had a capital of \$10,000,000; the second, \$35,000,000. These banks were considered so powerful, they were administered with such favoritism and they were so offensive in their political relations that the Democratic party for more than a generation waged war upon the very idea of a central bank and made it hateful forever.

Yet without public approval or act of Congress we have today what amounts to a central bank so much greater than either Bank of the United States as to make those creations of our early monopolists look like toys by comparison. While frenzied political financiers in Washington wrangle over the details of a Bank and Currency Bill, the greatest concentration of banking energy ever known goes blithely along, and through its spokesmen introduces new contentions calculated to defeat action of any kind.

The World says the central bank already in operation is composed of five institutions owned and controlled by a compact and highly sympathetic Morgan-Rockefeller group. J. P. Morgan and Co., the First National Bank of the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company and the National City Bank have 118 interlocking directors in thirty-four banks and trust companies, with resources of \$2,679,000,000.

These are the figures of Phillip J. Scudder, the expert. They ought to stagger every American. They ought to put reason and sincerity into the soul of every Congressman. They reveal the lion in the path of banking and Currency reform. No wonder, says the World, that Mr. Vanderbilt is on the stump pleading emotionally for plenty of time. No wonder that the men who created the existing central bank, Mr. Vanderbilt's indulgent employers, ask nothing now but its legalization. No wonder that socialism and contrivances have deadlocked the Senate committee.

Paroled Convict Arrested.

Eddie Land, a paroled South Carolina convict, was arrested in Augusta Friday night on the charge of picking pockets. It is alleged he stole a gold watch and a wallet containing about \$100 from Dock and Kennedy Stranes, of Charlotte, N. C., who had stopped in the city on their trip home. Land admits that he was a convict and says he was paroled not long ago.

Robbed by Bandits.

A. L. King, a Chicago mining man arrived in Douglas, Arizona, Monday from a mine near Temocochio, State of Chihuahua. He said that a band of twenty bandits shot his horse from under him and robbed him of \$600. He walked the last six days of his journey.

REBELS CALL HALT

DEMAND RECOGNITION BEFORE FURTHER PARLEYING

END UNOFFICIAL TALKS

Rebel Chieftain Preparing Manifesto Setting Forth His Position With Regard to Relations With the United States, Which He Intends to Follow up With Vigorous Fighting.

Francisco Escudero, minister of foreign relations in the Carranza Cabinet, asked William Bayard Hale, President Wilson's agent at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, late Tuesday to present his credentials before continuing further the conferences which have been under way there informally for several days. This was interpreted by many as a virtual demand for recognition of the Constitutional revolution before the exchanges between the Carranzistas and the Washington government are concluded.

"For our part unofficial negotiations are ended," Escudero said. "We have asked Mr. Hale to present his formal credentials. I would receive them as minister of foreign relations and transmit them to my chief. We have been very glad to meet Mr. Hale on terms of friendliness, knowing of his previous investigations in Mexico, and in view of his relation with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan. The Cabinet members on previous occasions met as individuals only. The exchange of impressions now has ended."

Announcement was made that Gen. Carranza was preparing a manifesto setting forth his position with regard to the international and internal relations of Mexico, to be given out at an early date.

Reports of continued military successes have increased the confidences of the revolutionary leaders and their estimate of the dignity and internal importance of their cause. Gen. Carranza plans to move his civil and military headquarters back to Hermosillo, Capital of the State of Sonora, where the Constitutional movement was born. This move, it was announced, would be followed by a vigorous prosecution of the campaign against Guaymas, the Sonora seaport on the Gulf of California, which still is held by the Federals under Gen. Pedro Ojeda. Carranza's military chiefs are planning other campaigns in the interior.

The announcement of the Constitutionalists demand was a surprise. No one on the American side expected a request for formal recognition of the insurgents, even in the event that permission to import war munitions from the United States was granted. At the beginning of the negotiations Gen. Carranza asserted that the Constitutionalists were not seeking recognition—in fact did not desire it—and only wanted the embargo on the importation of arms lifted. A change had been noted in the demeanor of the Constitutionalists since the capture of Jurez and the subsequent success of the revolutionaries that have been reported from different sections of the republic.

HUERTA HOLDS ON.

Says It Is Case of Life and Death and He Will Not Resign.

What doubt remained regarding Gen. Huerta's intentions with respect to compliance with the American demands for his own elimination was removed from the minds of most Mexicans and foreign residents by his peremptory dismissal Sunday of Manuel Garza Aldape, minister of interior, who was looked upon as the head of Huerta's Cabinet.

Manuel Garza Aldape led that group of the Cabinet which held the conviction that it would be best to accede to that portion at least of Washington's demands which meant the total abandonment of power by the Provisional President, and he is said to have been the only one with sufficient courage to discuss the trouble frankly with his chief. Senator Aldape's resignation was demanded at a Cabinet meeting. President Huerta's house early Sunday morning.

Huerta is said to have reiterated at his meeting the statement that he would not resign, that with him it was a case of life or death and he was disposed to play out the game. Certain intimate friends of Gen. Huerta have been indicating to him, it is said, for some time that the minister of interior was intriguing for the presidency and that the Cabinet had become divided into two camps. Those who opposed Senator Aldape include Querido Moheno, minister of foreign affairs; Gen. Blanquet, minister of war, and Jose Maria Lozano.

SHOT BY BROTHER.